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The New York fauna also shows a difference in the earlier appearance of Clymenia, which had not yet reached European waters.

Genuine Prolecanites occur in the Timan beds, but appeared later in America, in the Chemung, and became common first in the Kinderhook. An important note in Dr. Holzapfel's paper is that Karpinsky's genus Ibergiceras (*Gon. Tetragonus* Rømer), which has been supposed to be the radicle of the Prolecanitidæ, is merely the young of *Pronorites cyclolobus* and came from the Carboniferous limestone of Iberg, not from the Intumescens beds, as has been thought heretofore.

J. P. S.

Russian Carboniferous Cephalopods. — In this paper the author¹ has given another important contribution to our knowledge of the cephalopod faunas of the Russian Carboniferous limestone. What is most interesting to American stratigraphers is that in this small collection are recognized a number of characteristic American species, most of which belong to the St. Louis-Chester horizon. This strengthens the probability that the lower part of the Moscow limestone belongs to the Lower Carboniferous and is the equivalent of the Visé formation of western Europe.

It should be noted, however, that the range of these species seems to be different from that in America. Thus *Nautilus chesterensis* Meek and Worthen in America is confined to the St. Louis-Chester horizon, and in Russia ranges up into the Coal Measures. The same thing is true of *Temnocheilus spectabilis* Meek and Worthen. *Brancocheras rotatorium*, as described by Tzwetaew, is correct generically, but the species is more robust than *B. rotatorium* or *B. ixion*, its American equivalent. Also in western Europe and in America this type occurs only in the Tournaisian, or Kinderhook, which gives additional weight to the improbability of specific identity.

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¹ Tzwetaew, Marie. Nautiloidea et Ammonoidea du calcaire carbonifère, *Mém. Comité Géol. (Russie)*, T. viii (1898), No. 4.